

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**IN THE MATTER OF
TROPICAL STORM CINDY**

AGENCY INTEREST NO. 206925

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

Pursuant to the authority granted to me by Louisiana Revised Statutes 30:2001 *et seq.*, and particularly La. R.S. 30:2033 and 2011(D)(6), I hereby make the following findings, declaration and order:

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

1. On the 21st day of June 2017, an area of low pressure in the Gulf of Mexico resulting in a declared tropical storm (hereinafter "Tropical Storm Cindy") is expected to adversely impact the State of Louisiana, causing widespread damage within the state.
2. By State of Louisiana Proclamation No. 78 JBE 2017, Louisiana Governor John Bel Edwards, pursuant to the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. R.S. R.S. 29:271 *et seq.*, declared on June 21, 2017, that a state of emergency exists statewide in the State of Louisiana as Tropical Storm Cindy poses an imminent threat of a disaster and is a threat to the lives and property of the citizens of the State of Louisiana.
3. The parishes in which local government and/or the Governor has declared or declares an emergency shall constitute the specific areas covered by this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order (hereinafter "Order"). These areas shall herein be referred to as the "Emergency Areas."
4. I find that Tropical Storm Cindy has created or will create conditions that require immediate action to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

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WHEREFORE, I hereby declare that an emergency exists, and that the following measures are necessary to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

ORDER

Within the Emergency Areas:

§ 1. Wastewater Treatment Systems

a. Upset Provisions

Permittees with Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permits should consider activating the upset provisions in their permits. LAC 33:IX.2701.N.1 defines upset as the following:

An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2701.N.3 are met.

b. Appendix A sets forth guidance to operators of sanitary wastewater treatment systems to aid in the return to compliant operations to prevent further damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

c. Unpermitted Emergency Discharges

New emergency discharges, which are eligible for coverage under the LPDES General Permit LAG420000, and are located in an area that has been included in this Order are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of the permit immediately and fully covered 72 hours after the postmark date or upon hand-delivery of a complete and correct Notice of Intent (form STED-G). The Notice of Intent shall be submitted no later than 10 business days after commencing discharge. Any such discharges must comply with all applicable schedules in the LPDES Permit LAG420000,

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Short-Term and Emergency Discharges General Permit. The General Permit effluent limitations and requirements can be viewed at <http://deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/Permits/LAG420000.pdf>. The application form, STED-G, can be found at http://deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/Permits/STED-G_2017.doc or by calling the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-9371.

Authorization to discharge under the LAG420000 shall terminate on the date identified by the LAG420000 permit authorization letter. Wastewater types covered under the LAG420000 include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; gray water; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; equipment and vehicle wash water; potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water; discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and wood waste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and wood waste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; and emergency discharges related to the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions.

d. Additional general permits may be available for other discharges, such as petroleum tank dewatering, hydrostatic test wastewater, or discharges of storm water associated with industrial or construction activities. General permits and associated Notices of Intent may be viewed at: <http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/lpdes-water-permits>. To obtain hard copies of the Notice of Intents or the General Permits, or for any additional questions, call the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-9371.

e. Biosolids Land Application Projects/Sites Management:

i. If flooding should occur as a result of a hurricane, land application of Class B Biosolids shall not take place at permitted land application sites.

ii. Land application of a Class B Biosolids at permitted sites shall not resume until flooding has subsided and the water table is below 2 feet.

iii. Facilities which prepare Exceptional Quality (EQ) Biosolids shall re-prepare/retreat EQ Biosolids or dispose of the EQ Biosolids if stored “on-site” and subjected to hurricane flooding.

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iv. Facilities utilized to prepare sewage sludge to EQ Biosolids shall halt operation during a hurricane and shall not resume operation until the flooding has subsided and the facility has been properly cleaned.

For additional Biosolids information contact Ronda Burtch, LDEQ, Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, 225-219-3213.

§ 2. Solid Waste Management

a. State of Louisiana “Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management” (the Debris Management Plan)

When handling and managing wastes generated as a result of Tropical Storm Cindy, owners and operators of solid waste management facilities and local governments shall adhere to the Debris Management Plan, except where the Debris Management Plan may be in conflict with the provisions of this Order, in which case the provisions of this Order shall prevail. The Debris Management Plan contains provisions and instructions for handling various types of waste material and for locating and receiving authorization for Emergency Debris Sites. A copy of the Debris Management Plan can be obtained via LDEQ’s website at the following link:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/disaster-debris-management>.

b. Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities

Owners and operators of solid waste management facilities permitted by the Department before Tropical Storm Cindy are authorized to make all necessary repairs to restore essential services and the functionality of storm water management and leachate collection systems damaged by Tropical Storm Cindy, without prior notice to the Department. Within thirty (30) days of commencing the work of such repair or replacement, however, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing, describing the nature of the work, giving its location, and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the permittee to contact concerning the work.

c. Emergency Debris Sites

i. Upon the declaration of an emergency by LDEQ and the issuance of this Order, local governments and state agencies may “activate” a pre-approved emergency debris site. Upon activation, the governmental body shall notify LDEQ Headquarters via the debris hotline (225-364-7901) that the site is being activated. This

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verbal notification shall occur as soon as practicable depending on communication capability. If LDEQ Headquarters does not have communication capability, please call one of LDEQ's other regional offices listed in Appendix C.

Written notification (Written Notification of the Activation of Pre Approved Emergency Site) shall be sent to the Regional Manager and the LDEQ headquarters within five (5) days of verbally activating the site, or as soon as mail delivery is possible. A copy of the form is contained in the Debris Management Plan or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/disaster-debris-management>.

LDEQ Headquarters address is as follows: Waste Permits Division, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Post Office Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 or fax (225) 325-8236 or email deqdebrisrequest@la.gov.

ii. All activated pre-approved emergency debris sites accepting vegetative debris shall submit completed weekly debris management report (WDMR) forms to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality each week, no later than Sunday, during operations until the debris site is completely closed or deactivated and the final report has been submitted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan. A copy of the WDMR form is contained in the Debris Management Plan or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/disaster-debris-management>.

§ 3. Open Burning

The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for open burning, by persons other than local governments or their agents, of storm-generated trees, leaves, vines, twigs, branches, grass, and other vegetative debris. Any such burning approved by the Department must be conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Debris Management Plan and LAC 33:III.1109.D.6. Local governments and their agents shall follow the provisions of the Debris Management Plan.

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§ 4. Air Pollution Sources Other than Open Burning

a. The Department authorizes the minor repair of any previously permitted stationary source of air pollution that was damaged by Tropical Storm Cindy to restore it to its previously permitted condition without prior notice to the Department. Within thirty (30) days of commencing such repairs, however, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing, stating the location and nature of the work and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the permittee to contact concerning the work. Minor repairs are those that do not constitute “reconstruction” under any definition in 40 CFR Part 60 or 63; do not affect the potential to emit of any pollutant; and do not violate any other provision of NSPS, NESHAP, or MACT standards. Repairs that constitute “reconstruction” under any definition in 40 CFR Part 60 or 63 or repairs that affect the potential to emit of any pollutant are not authorized by this Order.

b. The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for, but not limited to, the following sources of air pollution:

i. temporary air pollution control devices, such as portable flares, used for vessel and pipeline segment purging and the limited operation of facilities with damaged vapor control equipment;

ii. portable storage tanks, used for interim storage while damaged equipment is being repaired; and

iii. repairs, other than the minor repairs addressed in Section 4.a above, of permitted stationary sources that have been damaged by Tropical Storm Cindy, provided that the sources are restored or replaced with equipment that is identical or functionally equivalent, to meet permit conditions. Requests should be directed to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division.

c. The Department authorizes temporary gasoline and diesel fueling stations at regulated industrial facilities for the express purpose of refueling on-site vehicles essential for plant operations and vehicles of plant employees.

d. The throughput of any temporary gasoline storage vessel used exclusively for providing gasoline to employees of the tank operator shall not be counted toward the thirty (30)-day average throughput for purposes of determining the applicability of control requirements under LAC 33:III.2131. This subsection applies only to gasoline provided to employees at or below the operator's cost. This subsection does not exempt

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the operator from any other applicable regulatory requirements, specifically including, but not limited to, the spill prevention and control requirements of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations (LAC 33:IX).

e. LAC 33:III.507.J.2 provides that an upset condition constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations. LAC 33:III.507.J.2.d requires the permittee to notify the Department in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 39 when emission limitations are exceeded due to an upset. Because of the circumstances caused by Tropical Storm Cindy and the need to apply facility resources to quickly repair and correct conditions caused by the upset, the Department extends the prompt notification deadline to seven (7) days, provided the exceedance does not cause an “emergency condition” as defined in LAC 33:I.3905.

f. In accordance with LAC 33:III.501.B.1.e, owners/operators may bring on site and utilize non-road engines, including, but not limited to, temporary portable electrical power generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors, as necessary. “Non-road engine” is defined in LAC 33:III.502.A. Note that an internal combustion engine is not a non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced shall be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

g. For permitted internal combustion engines operated in direct response to Tropical Storm Cindy, including, but not limited to, electrical power generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors, the Department suspends any limitations on operating time imposed by the applicable permit until such time as normal operations are restored or until the expiration of this Order, whichever is earlier. Emissions from the operation of such engines shall not count toward applicable ton per year emission limitations. All other provisions applicable to the engines shall continue to apply.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, in writing, no later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this Order, if operation of permitted internal combustion engines in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

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ii. A report summarizing the operating time of permitted internal combustion engines in excess of permitted limits and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

h. To accommodate the distribution of fuels and other liquid materials, the Department suspends throughput and emission limitations imposed on transfer operations, including tank truck and rail car loading racks and marine tank vessel loading operations, for fourteen (14) calendar days following the effective date of this Order provided that compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to the transfer of the materials loaded (e.g., LAC 33:III.2107, LAC 33:III.2108, 40 CFR 63 Subpart G, 40 CFR 63 Subpart Y) is maintained.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this Order, if throughput in excess of permitted limits has occurred. This report shall disclose the throughput in excess of permitted limits and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

i. To accommodate the storage and/or distribution of liquid materials, owners/operators may change the service of permitted storage vessels without prior approval of the Department provided compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to the materials stored (e.g., LAC 33:III.2103, 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb) is maintained. All changes of tank service effected pursuant to this subsection shall be documented and reported to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

§ 5 Underground Storage Tanks

Before placing any hurricane impacted Underground Storage Tank (UST) system back in operation, and no later than ninety (90) days after storm-related conditions permit, the owner and/or operator shall perform an emergency evaluation of the UST system. The evaluation shall consist of, at a minimum, a general inspection of the UST system, followed by performing the start-up protocol contained in Appendix B, "Plan For Evaluating Underground Storage Tank Sites Impacted by Natural and Catastrophic Disasters." Before placing fuel into any UST system that has been damaged or has sustained a release, the owner/operator must repair or replace the UST system, perform precision tank and line tightness tests and leak detection system tests, and provide a fully functional corrosion control system.

During the time that the UST system is not accessible due to conditions resulting from Tropical Storm Cindy, the owner/operator of the UST system is relieved of the requirements for release detection, corrosion protection, and inventory control. Each owner/operator shall report any suspected UST releases to the Department within seven (7) days of gaining knowledge of the suspected release, unless an emergency condition makes it impossible for the owner/operator to do so, in which case the owner/operator shall report the suspected release to the Department as soon as he/she is able. All recordkeeping requirements for inoperable systems are suspended during the time of this Order. During the time of this Order, in the Emergency Areas, non-compliance with release detection, corrosion protection, and inventory control for UST owners and operators will not constitute non-compliance for purposes of the deductibles enumerated in La. R.S. 30:2195.10.

§ 6. Records Management

Copies of DEQ documents are usually available online in DEQ's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS). The EDMS is available at <http://edms.deq.louisiana.gov>.

Additional documents may be available by placing a Public Records Request using the online form at <http://edms.deq.louisiana.gov/prr> or the printable paper form available at:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/General/PublicRecordsRequestForm.pdf>. There is no charge to replace copies of documents destroyed by Tropical Storm Cindy. Please contact Records Management with any questions at (225) 219-3171 or deqrecords@la.gov.

§ 7 General Conditions

a. This Order does not convey any property rights or any rights or privileges other than those specified in this Order.

b. This Order only serves as relief for the duration of this Order from the regulatory and proprietary requirements of the Department, and does not provide relief from the requirements of other federal, state, and local agencies. This Order therefore does not negate the need for the property owner or facility operator to obtain any other required permits or authorizations, nor from the need to comply with all the requirements of those agencies.

§ 8. General Limitations

The Department issues this Order solely to address the emergency created by Tropical Storm Cindy. This Order shall not be construed to authorize any activity within the jurisdiction of the Department except in accordance with the express terms of this Order. Under no circumstances shall anything contained in this Order be construed to authorize the repair, replacement, or reconstruction of any type of unauthorized or illegal structure, habitable or otherwise.

§ 9. Other Authorizations Required

Nothing in this Order shall eliminate the necessity for obtaining any other federal, state, or local permits or other authorizations that may be required.

§ 10. Extension of Time to Comply with Specified Deadlines

For facilities regulated by the Department in the Emergency Area, this Order extends the time for a period of thirty (30) days to comply with the following specified deadlines that occur between June 21, 2017, and the expiration of this Order:

a. The time deadlines to conduct or report periodic monitoring required by permits, other authorizations, enforcement actions, or settlement agreements, except for monitoring required by air permits issued under Title IV or V of the Clean Air Act or under the PSD program;

b. The time deadlines to file an application for renewal of an existing permit, except for air permits issued under Title V of the Clean Air Act.

§ 11. Completion of Authorized Activities

All activities authorized under this Order must be commenced before the expiration of this Order unless otherwise provided in an authorization or permit. The deadline for commencement under any authorization or permit issued under this Order may be extended on a showing that contractors or supplies are not available to commence the work, or if additional time is needed to obtain any required authorization from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or other local, state, or federal agencies.

§ 12. Amendments

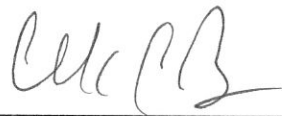
This Order may be amended as required to abate the emergency.

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§ 13. Expiration Date

This Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order shall take effect immediately upon execution by the Secretary of the Department, and shall expire at midnight on the sixtieth day after the date of execution set forth below, unless modified or extended by further order.

DONE AND ORDERED on this 21st day of June, 2017, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Dr. Chuck Carr Brown
Secretary

APPENDIX A

GUIDANCE PROTOCOL FOR SANITARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

The following protocol is intended to assist operators of sanitary wastewater treatment systems in the Emergency Area in start-up and operation.

1. Access

Entrance to the treatment plant should be considered only after flood waters have receded enough to allow safe operation of the treatment plant including the safe conditions for staff. Accessibility to treatment plants in restricted areas may need to be cleared with the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Contact the local sheriff if assistance in gaining access to the treatment plant is required. The use of sound personal protective equipment for safety in unsanitary or unsafe conditions is required. Early return to compliant operation minimizes long-term problems within the entire wastewater system.

2. Power Supply

For use of generator power, arrange for a reliable and continual fuel source. Contact the Department of Agriculture if assistance in obtaining fuel for power generation at your treatment plant is needed. If no generation is available and you must wait for electrical providers; consider notification to residents of the effect on collection lines. If removal of clean out plugs is needed to prevent back up into homes, notify affected customers warning them to remain clear of these areas. If pump trucks are used, LDEQ can advise of locations to dispose of the pumped sewage.

3. Start Up

Once it is safe, re-power the treatment system, aerators and pumps. The primary goal is to remove sanitary wastewater from contact with humans, while making every effort to do so in a manner that is practical and least impacting on the environment. Activate disinfection units and maintain them. Initial effluent will likely be poorly treated and of a very poor quality. Adequate disinfection will be important to protect human health downstream of the discharge. If the system has been down and/or without power for an extended period of time, resident bacteria used in the treatment process may need to be re-established. Consider reseedling the system with activated sludge from operating aerated treatment plants. Several treatment plants are available for use in reseedling. Contact the Department's Water Permits Division, Administrator, Scott Guilleams, 225-219-3187 (email) scott.guilleams@la.gov for information regarding system seed sources.

4. Monitoring

Watch plant operations carefully to confirm it is functioning properly. Ensure that lift stations within the collection system are functional. Without functioning lift stations, sewage is not being removed from residences and sent for treatment. Visually observe effluent to maximize treatment effectiveness in the short term. If simple tools and/or

tests are available to diagnose the plant's operational status ("sludge judge," settle-o-meter, dissolved oxygen meters, BOD analyses) use them frequently. If your plant is discharging poorly treated sewage, consider the impacts to persons, fish and wildlife downstream, including the possibility that drinking water intakes may be located downstream of your effluent. Notification to downstream users may be necessary to protect human health. Sample and analyze your effluent per LPDES requirements as soon as you are able.

5. Notifications and Documentation

Discharges that result in emergency conditions (threat to human health and the environment) must be reported immediately (1-877-925-6595). Discharges that result in emergency conditions (threat to human health and the environment) may require notification to affected persons. Report to the Department any discharges that interfere with downstream uses, such as swimming or drinking water sources or if fish kills occur. Discharge Monitoring Reports (per permit requirements) should be used to notify the Department of non-emergency conditions. Notification to sewage users may be necessary if problem with the system prevents removal of sewage from residences (or other human contact) on an on-going basis. Notification to downstream users may be necessary to protect human health. Notify the Local Office of Emergency Preparedness when hurricane damage repairs are known – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may be able to help with costs associated with hurricane damage.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must document the cause of the upset, that the facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset, that notice of the upset that exceeded effluent limitations was submitted to the DEQ and that the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

APPENDIX B

PLAN FOR EVALUATING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SITES IMPACTED BY A NATURAL AND CATASTOPHIC DISASTER

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Natural and catastrophic disasters are unforeseen and uncontrollable; and emergency conditions (threats to human health and the environment) occur and may persist. Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites impacted by flood waters will require actions be taken to place these sites back into operation. Steps necessary to place the site into operation are being outlined to ensure that new releases do not occur and if releases are identified in this process that they are properly addressed. The focus of this effort will be to place these sites into operation while ensuring protection of human health and the environment.

BACKGROUND

Flooding and damage related to the natural and catastrophic disasters has raised many issues regarding Underground Storage Tank site status. Damage to UST systems as well as remediation systems is expected. The impact of this damage must be evaluated to determine what steps are necessary to place these sites back into service.

Damage that occurs to UST systems generally results from: the buoying up of tanks which are partially full or empty, water entering the tanks and displacing product, failure of underground piping as a result of stresses induced by groundwater pressures or debris, and damage to electrical systems from extended contact with water. Additionally, another route of infiltration exists if the level of floodwaters exceeds the top of the vent lines. Regulated UST's which are weighted down with fuel or anchored by other means (deadmen or attached to an underlying pad) and have properly installed and tightened filler caps and vapor recovery port caps should sustain little impact, even after being submerged for days.

Tanks in which fill caps are not tightened will fill with water and then spill product, some of which may percolate into shallow soil. Empty or near-empty tanks will float up, destroying overlying concrete/asphalt and distribution lines, also spilling product. In these situations, it is expected that the entire UST system would require replacement.

Initially, the extent and magnitude of damage to UST systems themselves and to the shallow subsurface environment as a result of a natural and catastrophic disaster is unknown. During this time the primary objective is to put these systems back into proper service to meet the fuel supply need of initial and subsequent response efforts. Later, as time and resources permit, assessment and remediation of any environmental impacts will take place.

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UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK EVALUATION

Underground Storage Tank sites flooded by the a natural and catastrophic disaster must be evaluated to determine response actions necessary to place these UST facilities back into service and protect human health and the environment. New product should not be placed in the tanks if there are indications that the integrity of the tank has been comprised when performing the activities outlined below.

General Information:

UST Owners/Operators will be responsible for evaluating underground storage tank systems to determine if they are suitable for receiving product. Flooded systems that are **determined to be suitable for receiving product** may be put back into service and should have an integrity test performed as soon as contractors and services become available to perform the testing and no later than six (6) months after product was first placed into the tank after flooding. If the tank inspection outlined below (or subsequent monitoring of the tank), indicates that the system has been comprised; **the system should be taken out of service** and repaired or replaced as necessary and an integrity test performed prior to again putting the system into operation.

The Department has established a contact telephone number to be used by contractors and citizens for reporting exigent conditions and for questions concerning problems with UST systems. This UST “hotline” will be manned by agency staff to assist the regulated community. The UST hotline number is (225) 219-3640. These procedures for contractors are being provided to tank owners, tank removal and installation contractors, response action contractors and trade groups that represent the industry such as Louisiana Oil Marketers Association and Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. This information will also be posted on the Department’s Web Site.

General Evaluation Protocol for Contractors:

No equipment should be turned on prior to examination. Check all electrical panels and make sure they are clean and dry. All equipment related to electric power service should be inspected and any necessary repairs should be made prior to power restoration. This includes all fueling systems, leak-detection devices and corrosion prevention (impressed current) equipment. The electrical system should be checked for continuity and shorts (pumps, turbines, dispensers, ATG consoles, emergency shutoff, panel box, etc.)

Specifically, all electrical junction boxes and dispenser heads should be opened, inspected and dried if necessary. Conduits should be inspected for the presence of water, insulation damage, shorts or opens. Conduits exhibiting water should be dried or vacuumed as appropriate and all defective wiring should be replaced. To apply electrical power to a UST system before conducting basic examination could be extremely dangerous.

Submerged pumps and dispensers should not be operated if there is the possibility of water entering into the system as pumping water may damage hydraulic components.

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Technical Protocol for Contractors:

These protocols should be followed to place tanks back into service:

1. Stick tanks using water finding paste or read automatic tank gauge system, if operable, to determine whether water has entered the UST.
2. Flooded or water impacted tanks and all lines may need to be drained of water and dirt/mud or perhaps pumped dry and cleaned as conditions warrant. Liquids removed must be properly handled and disposed of.
3. Interstitial spaces of tanks and lines of double walled systems, if flood-impacted, will need to be drained and flushed where possible. Blockage of interstitial spaces will render leak detection useless. Depending on the level of residual contamination at the facility, certain leak detection methods may no longer be viable. Tanks with brine or vacuum interstitial sensors may be returned to service if brine or vacuum levels are normal. Be prepared to update damaged leak detection equipment after emergency conditions are abated.
4. All facility sumps, pans, and spill buckets need to be pumped dry and cleaned. Replace sump lid gaskets if applicable. If sump lids are missing, replace with new water tight lids. Replace sumps and spill buckets that fail to prevent water intrusion after initial cleaning and drying.
5. Check tank bottoms for water and debris. Remove and dispose of as appropriate (see item #2 above).
6. Check deflection of fiberglass tanks. If deflection is greater than manufacturer's specification (general guideline is 2 percent) call the manufacturer for instruction.
7. If tanks shifted and problems are found, **repair or replace them** according to manufacturer's instructions and appropriate industry standards and regulations. Obviously, these **systems should be shut down and not receive fuel** until they are deemed safe for reuse (tightness tested).
8. Check vents for movement, cracking, blockage and proper operation.
9. Check dispenser filters and submersible check-valve screens for plugging with dirt or mud.
10. Flush dispensers and UST system if necessary. Collect fluids for proper disposal.
11. Check critical safety devices (e.g., emergency power off controls, line leak detectors, air compressor pressure limiters, shear valves, stop switches, isolation relays on dispensers, etc.). Shear valves may be salvaged if they

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can be cleaned and lubricated with corrosion preventative. Some will still have to be replaced.

12. Sump sensors may need to be replaced after emergency conditions cease.
13. In-tank pumps, Automatic Tank Gauge (ATG) probes, overfill devices, automatic line leak detectors, fill and vapor dust caps, etc. should be assessed. Assess their condition after cleaning and replace as necessary.
14. ATG consoles and any associated electronics that are not submerged, should have a programming and operability check performed by a certified technician after emergency conditions cease.
15. After emergency conditions are abated, submerged Corrosion Protection (CP) rectifiers and associated aboveground equipment protecting tanks and/or lines may have to be replaced. If not submerged have a National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) certified professional perform an operability check of the equipment. Inspect CP lines in saw cuts for damage and replace as necessary. If CP systems are out of service for an extended period of time perform integrity assessment of affected component before placing CP system back into service. A NACE certified professional will be helpful assessing the CP system.
16. Check accessible fittings, valves and miscellaneous piping for damage and corrosion. Clean and replace as necessary.
17. Document all inspection, assessment and repair activities at each UST system site. Provide this information to the Department in stand-alone report format within ninety (90) days of initiation of operations of that UST facility.
18. Submerged dispensers will have to be replaced or repaired as necessary. This includes the hanging hardware. Any suction system dispensers will probably have flood impacted motors and pumps and may need complete replacement.

General Protocol Upon Resumption of Service:

Depending on the level of residual contamination at the facility, certain leak detection methods may no longer be viable. Daily inventory control (with strict record keeping) may be the short-term leak detection method by necessity. Daily checks for water with water-finding paste should be done for several days until it has been determined that the system is tight. If these daily water checks indicate excessive water or the daily inventory control shows loss of product, **the tanks should be emptied of product and use of the tanks should cease**. Notification of these conditions should be made to the Department's UST hotline ((225) 219-3640) as soon as practical.

Post Start-Up Protocol for Contractors:

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This protocol should be followed once flood-impacted tanks have been placed back into service and emergency response and restoration have been completed or as otherwise directed by the Department:

Precision tightness test tanks, lines and interstitial spaces (after emergency conditions abate). Assess interstitial spaces for blockages, especially if used for leak detection. Decisions regarding replacement of tanks and lines should be made based on outcome of these tests. Department field staff should be consulted on these decisions whenever possible. Cathodic protection systems should be checked to make sure they are connected and operational.

These actions are being delayed in an effort to expedite fuel delivery capabilities and due to unavailability of sufficient contractors to perform the otherwise required work in a timely manner. All leak detection equipment must be put back into operation as soon as practically possible or as directed by the Department after the emergency has abated.

Other General Provisions for Owner/Operators and Contractors:

At flood-impacted sites, facilities will be allowed to salvage useable fuel in USTs by checking fuel for water and allow salvage of useable fuel. If flood water covered vent lines, displacement of fuel would have occurred and large volumes of water may exist in the affected USTs and require proper storage/disposal. This water should not be discharged to areas such as streets, storm drains, sumps and ditches that are not permitted to receive these liquids.

Requirements for remediation of contaminated groundwater via approved corrective action plans in place prior to the natural and catastrophic disaster are suspended at UST sites in the parishes of the emergency areas unless otherwise directed by the Department. However, the Department may require systems remediating free phased product to continue pumping operations.

Sites which have not experienced impacts from the disaster shall continue with routine remedial efforts and reporting (Unless RAC/consulting firm handling the remediation has been affected and displaced by the storm).

All facilities in which remedial efforts are temporarily suspended or delayed must provide notice to the Department UST hotline (225) 219-3640 and provide written documentation as directed.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation of UST status should be initiated as soon as conditions allow flood area re-entry. Further testing will be performed once emergency conditions and major restoration efforts are complete and when sufficient contractors are available to perform the work. This further testing should be performed no later than six (6) months after product was first placed into the tank after flooding.

APPENDIX C

June 21, 2017

LDEQ Regional Office Contact Information

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| Acadiana Regional Office | Parishes Served |
| Regional Manager: Rhonda McCormick 111 New Center Drive Lafayette, LA 70508 phone: (337) 262-5584 fax: (337) 262-5593 email: aroadmin@la.gov | Acadia, Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Evangeline, Grant, Iberia, Lafayette, LaSalle, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion |
| Capital Regional Office | Parishes Served |
| Regional Manager: Bobby Mayweather PO. Box 4312 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312 phone: (225) 219-3600 fax: (225) 219-3695 email: croadmin@la.gov | Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana |
| Northeast Regional Office | Parishes Served |
| Regional Manager: Casey Head 508 Downing Pines Road West Monroe, LA 71292-0442 phone: (318) 362-5439 fax: (318) 362-5448 email: neroadmin@la.gov | Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn |
| Northwest Regional Office | Parishes Served |
| Regional Manager: Larry Baldwin 1525 Fairfield, Room 520 Shreveport, LA 71101-4388 phone: (318) 676-7227 fax: (318) 676-7573 email: nwroadmin@la.gov | Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster |
| Southeast Regional Office | Parishes Served |
| Regional Manager: Brian Tusa 201 Evans Road, Building 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 phone: (504) 736-7701 fax: (504) 736-7702 email: seroadmin@la.gov | Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington |
| Southwest Regional Office | Parishes Served |
| Regional Manager: Billy Eakin 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, LA 70615 phone: (337) 491-2667 fax: (337) 491-2682 email: swroadmin@la.gov | Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon |